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The public sentiment should be improved and refined, till man, in every situation, becomes the friend of man.

PUBLISHED BY E. BATES.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Appeals to the heart of the community are not lost. They fix themselves silently in the popular memory, and they become at last a part of that public opinion which must, sooner or later, wrench the lash from the hand of the oppressor.—CAMPBELL.*

The man who, at this time of day, attempts to justify the continuance and increase of slavery, on the ground of *principle*, must be endued with considerable hardihood of nerve. He is utterly disqualified from being a good citizen, either from his ignorance of the principles of the constitution, or from hostility to the cause of rational liberty. Such an individual would, in England, be the advocate of the rotten borough system, and in Spain would lend all his influence to darken the gloom and brighten the horrors of the inquisition. They are all equally opposed to every principle of religion and every feature of constitutional law. A writer of this character, should such an one make his appearance, would be entirely unworthy of serious notice, as the refutation of his unprincipled dogmas, which bear on their forehead, in characters so distinct and legible, their own naked deformity, would be a work of supererogation. Were he invested with the fabled powers of persuasion ascribed to the Roman goddess, and were he to exert them to prove, that injustice is the safeguard of liberty, and therefore not disgraceful to the nation, he would be compelled to endure the indignant frowns of an insulted people. They are too familiar with the principles which constitute the very basis of our civil polity, to be deceived by such an impostor; their devotion to country is enlightened and invigorated by the recollection that the arduous struggles of their fathers were made to establish this truth—*that all men are by nature free and equal.* They acknowledge, with one voice, that, until efficient measures shall be adopted for the total extirpation of slavery from the land, the unsleeping vigilance of humanity, of patriotism, and of virtue, in glorious alliance, should be earnestly directed to the subject. So long as its continuance shall deform the fair fabric of our liberties, so long will every friend of consistency lament the discrepancy that exists between the theory and practice of our government.

*Specimens of the British poets; with Biographical and Critical Notices, and an Essay on English Poetry, by Thomas Campbell. London 1819. [Life of Cowper.]

So long as this is the case we shall furnish to all the world irrefutable evidence of the fact, by our own example—*That sin is a disgrace to any people.*

But, to yield the assent of the mind to the truth of the proposition, that slavery is hostile to the vital principles of the republic, and will, sooner or later, either by fair and equitable means, or by violence, be driven from the land, is not enough. Abstract convictions of this kind, however sound they may be, if they do not influence and control the conduct, are of little value. If it be asked, on whom are we to rely for the successful accomplishment of this great undertaking, let it be answered, on every firm and zealous friend of virtue. It is a buisiness which should come home to the bosom of every citizen whose wishes and affections are on the side of true freedom, of which justice is the only impenetrable shield. On those however, who are invested with authority, peculiar duties are devolved. On them their country calls, with imperative voice, for prompt, judicious, and efficient exertion, in maturing a system calculated to dispel the shadows and darkness which now obscure the blaze of her glory, and which threaten to drive the ploughshare of destruction over the melancholy wreck of her noblest institutions. If, however, blinded by self interest, or stupified by infatuation, no adequate remedy shall be applied to this appalling evil, it would be folly to close our eyes to the anticipation of what will unquestionably, at one period or another, if not during the life time of some who are now in existence, be realized—a scene of violence, devastation, bloodshed, for a parallel to wich the pages of history may be challenged in vain.

The plans of President Jefferson, of Judge Tucker, as well as several others, have been laid before the people of the United States, and claim from them the most solemn and conscientious deliberation. It is devoutly to be hoped they will not be read, approved, and then FORGOTTEN. If objections should be made to them, because of the dreadful dangers to be apprehended from suddenly letting loose those, who, it is said will tear up the foundations of society, do not take such assertions upon trust—examine these plans dispassionately for yourselves, and it will appear that no lamentable consequences of the kind are to be expected, as the time required to carry either of them into complete effect, would not be much less than 80 to 100 years. Should the torpors of this disease continue much longer to "tingle in our veins," and should we refuse to arise, and shake the "poppies from our brow;"† we shall probably ere long conclude that it is one of an irremediable character. When such a sentiment shall generally prevail, our country will descend from the heights of her prosperity, to the vale of oblivion, with the rapidity of her towering eagle, whose flight has been cruelly arrested by the shaft of death

†John Quincy Adams

One of the most important considerations connected with this subject, is that which involves the right of Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the teritories of the United States, before they shall be admitted into the politacal family as independent states. The powers of the national legislature in relation to this matter should be thoroughly investigated, and accurately ascertained, and without fear or affection, constitutionally exercised, in promoting the great and permanent interests of the whole body of the people. Its members ought never to forget the dignity and elevation of their station; and, losing sight of personal interests and sectional feelings, legistate not for this or that part of their fellow-citizens, but for the nation. Our vessel of state is now proudly careering along the stream of time, but there are rocks ahead, to avoid which, all the skill and intrepidity of our ablest statesmen will be required. No danger, however, need be apprehended, if truth and honor constitute the only rule of their public conduct.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

FROM THE DOYLESTOWN CORRESPONDENT.

Submitted for publication in the correspondent by a Friend to Christianity.

Friend Miner,

The following Historical fact of a great *Naval Battle*, fought between two Christian Powers of Europe, with the circumstances and evidences of the misery which powers pretending to be christian, and boasting of the great superiority of light, knowledge, peace and good will to each other, under the influence of this glorious name, furnishes such strong evinence of hypocricy to those nations we call barbarian, that it ought to be revived to shew us that while we are preaching and sending abroad Missionaries and Bible Societies over the world, to convert them to our faith, that we do not at the same time furnish demonstrable proof of a refinement of art, producing wars unnumbered among all other families of the earth.

De Renefart, Secretary of the Supreme council of Madagascar on leaving the Azores 1666, June 20th.—From 40 degrees up to 45 we saw broken masts, sail-yards and round tops of ships, that awakened apprehensions that some dreadful naval disaster had taken place; this wreck was occasioned by the naval engagement which took place between the French and Dutch on the one side and the English on the other. This horrible devastation scattered over the ocean through a space of many hundred miles, was the effect of a most obstinate and bloody combat; it began the 11th of June and lasted 4 days: the English fleet consisted of 85 ships of war and the Dutch of 90, commanded by De Ruyter; there were 21,000 men on each side, and 4,500 pieces of cannon; in the engagement the English lost 28 ships, most of which were burnt or sunk, and the Dutch 4, by

there was scarcely a ship which did not lose her masts in whole or in part; about nine thousand men perished on both sides; the Historians of each nation as usual exalted the glory of their own fleet up to the skies. One thing is certain, that nine thousand human bodies, mutilated and half burnt, given up to sharks and sea-dogs, presented to the monsters of the deep the spectacle of a ferocity which has no example except in the annals of the human race: and that this prodigious number of round tops, sail-yards and masts floating about mixed with flags, bearing red crosses and white crosses, must have conveyed some information to all the barbarians of the whole southern regions of the Atlantic Ocean in what manner the powers who pretend to be governed by, and subject to, the laws of Jesus Christ, settle their quarrels. These wrecks floated further than the Azores & a considerable part of them as far as the coast & western Islands of Africa. Now the ground of this quarrel between England & Holland was precisely the *African slave trade*: these powers had commenced hostilities the year before on the coast of Guinea and at the cape De Verd Islands, to the ruin of these countries; those awful monuments of the battle off Ostend must have passed through the cape De Verd Islands near to that of St. Johns, which is so little frequented by Europeans that the Portuguese call it Bravo or Savage; its good hospitable inhabitants, according to the English navigator of the name of Roberts who had a most delightful opportunity of putting these amiable qualities to test, are so humble, that they look on men of their own color as subjected by the authority of God himself to the yoke of white men: in this opinion they are confirmed by observing the balance of European commerce, one of the beams of which presents to Europe benefits only, while the other, weighed down by calamities, ominually presses on wretched Africa.

But when from the summit of their rocks, under the shade of their cotton trees and of their plantains, they behold along their peaceful shores this frightful train of masts, yards, galleries, poops, prows, half burnt, stained with christian blood, shed by christians, and intermingled with European standards, they then saw the scale loaded with the miseries of Africa rise for a moment and the other in its turn sink with an oppressive weight on Europe, and from this reaction of calamity they undoubtedly perceived that an universal justice governs by equal laws all the nations of the globe: thus the wreck of these ships of war which had so often scattered terror over the Atlantic Ocean, were hurried along by its currents, and their enormous bulging hulks, blackened by the fire, reddened with human blood, and become a sport to the billows of Africa, spoke much more distinctly than any inscription could to oppressed inhabitants of those shores:—*Behold now, O! ye black men, the glory of the whites, and the justice of God passing along.*"

Le Saint Pierre.

KINGSTON, N. Y. AUG. 7.

A most dreadful storm (says the Plebeian) occurred in and about the village of Catskill, on Monday of last week—and continued without any intermission for the space of five hours. The damage occasioned by it is immense. Several houses in the village were very much injured—among which are E. Lyon & co. and S. Van Orden, Esq. the basement of whose brick building, it is stated, was prostrated—also the millinery shop of Miss Bellamy was nearly overflowed. The mills of Mr. Klein, near Kanterskill, have also been rendered perfectly useless. The Catskill Recorder of Wensday last contains the following particulars concerning it:

THE LATE STORM.

The body of Mr. Asa Jane, for whose safety, it was mentioned in our last, fears were entertained, was found about a mile below his house. The particulars of his death, as communicated to us are as follows: his dwelling being entirely surrounded by water, he removed his family to a place of safety—But missing a little daughter, and believing her still in the house, he returned to her assistance. In attempting to leave the house the second time, he fell into a cavity which the force of the water had formed, and was carried away by the current. His daughter was among the number that first left the house in safety.

Among the settlements at the base of the Catskill mountains, the ravages of the storm were unprecedented. S. Root, Esq. lost 70 Merino sheep, which were swept off together with quantities of his crops of grain, corn, &c. The tannery of Mr. T. Brett was completely destroyed. A grist mill of Mr. Jones was swept away, and his dam so entirely filled as to be passed on foot.

At Wolcottsville, about six miles west from this place, the greatest quantity of water fell.—A small stream rose so rapidly, and to such a hight, as to sweep from its banks a distillery and plaster mill. The water, accompanied by the fragments of the distillery and mill, rushed with inconceivable force against Mr. Wolcott's grist mill—in a short time it was completely undermined, and the following day fell to the ground. The scene is truly a desolate one. The loss in that vicinity is estimated at $15.000.

But among the penomena attending this storm, the most singular may be witnessed at the village of Jefferson, about a mile from this place. That village is situated on an extensive plain, and elevated perhaps 150 feet above this. On the southwest part of the plain, and where a small brook previously run, the water, struggling for vent, rushed into the brook, forming almost instantaneously a gigantic and resistless stream, carrying trees, shrubs, and all things in its course, into a heap of promiscuous ruin in the valley below. The chasm formed by this inundation is about 100 feet in depth, an average of 125 in width, and nearls 50 rods in length. At the paper mill, in another part of the village the injury was extensive. Two houses were undermined, their chimneys thrown down, and the gardens, fences, &c. destroyed.

The duration of the rain was

about five hours. The average quantity of water that fell was not ascertained. Many believe the rain to have been caused by the bursting of clouds surcharged with water attracted from the river; or water spouts as they are generally termed: And the suddenness of the fall of water, in some instances almost in one mass; the confined surface over which the rain extended, not more than six miles square; the great quantity that fell in the given time, swelling small streams, not 40 rods in length from their source to their termination, to overwhelming torrents; and lastly, the singular effects of the storm: gave some plausibility to the conjecture. We have been informed by two persons who witnessed the fact, that three black and dense clouds were visible over the river, and that the water appeared to be drawn up to them in the form of an inverted cone. Admitting this to be the fact, we leave the natural philosopher to determine, whether or not the column of water may be discharged other than over the surface from whence it is drawn.

A fine writer has said, that "some discover a God *only* in storms, earthquakes and tempests" But who is so blind as *not* to find him *there?*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

We respectfully recommend the following to the *consideration* of every honest and philanthropic mind. Its object is important—it concerns the very existence of many hundreds of thousands of the human family.

From the lights afforded by the history of our country from its first settlement—from the result of our own experience and remark, it must be obvious to all, the policy hitherto pursued by our ancestors and ourselves, carries with it a decree for the deliberate and unnecessary annihilation of the Indian race, the aboriginal possessors of the soil we inhabit. This people are hunted by *avarice* to the fountains of the Missouri and Mississippi, and the worst passions encouraged the most abominable vices introduced among them, for temporary advantages to be gained in trading with them. Whatsoever had a tendency to settle them down in a state of quietness and plenty, derivable from the cultivation of the earth, is in enmity to the fur dealer, and strong drinks are brought in aid of insidious sophistry and broad ridicule, that the savage may be a savage still. It is mournful to apprehend that all the Indian tribes are thus doomed to extermination, after a life of misery and hardship. The benevolent schemes of government of the United States, projected by *Washington* and brought to comparative perfectness by *Jefferson*, have always been and ever will be opposed by the Indian traders—the one has civilization for its purpose, the other, a continuance of

the savage state. From the proceedings had on this matter, the question seems now nearly at issue, whether history shall give to our government and us, the merit of an exertion to save, or of granting a license to destroy our aborigines. Humanity is deeply concerned in the decision and we trust, that the next congress will extend the means of the agents to do good, instead of suffering the untutored objects of their present care to be *devoured* by interested and irresponsible individuals. We feel disposed to say much on this question, and shall probably recur to it shortly. *Ed.*

MR. NILES:

SIR,—Whatever has relation to our Indians at a period in their history like the present, when so many circumstances are tending to introduce amongst them the principles of civilization and christianity, must be interesting to the American people generally—but especially to to those benevolent men, who braving the obloquy of the undertaking, have gone into the very wilderness itself to enlighten and improve the children of our forests, and whose success, which has far exceeded even the most sanguine expectations, is the best comment which can be made upon the undertaking.

It cannot be matter of surprise that a people, constituted as are the Americans, should feel a deep solicitude in this great work,—a work which embraces nothing less for its object than a redemption from barbarism, of several hundred thousand human souls, & not from barbarism only but from all that train of misery which follows after it. And let it not be forgotten that the major part of the woes which afflict our Indians have been entailed upon them by those, who under the semblance of civilization and bearing the benevolent name of christian, have gone amongst them, and are yet amongst them, scattering the plagues of the most hurtful examples, till the very savages themselves have been shocked at their vileness and avarice. And how could this be otherwise, seeing as they did the bounds of justice, and of humanity, of honor and of honesty broken down all round them, and the white man striding over their ruins in quest of *gain*.

You have seen sir, doubtless the famous "scroll" from St. Louis, published in the National Intelligence, at Washington, entitled—"Objects of public interest with the people of Missouri, &c, &c,"—and if you have, you must have been particularly struck with several of its points, but especially with the 4th division of the essay, entitled "the protection of the Missouri fur traders." It is this division on which I wish to offer a few remarks.

It is hardly worth while to state that the leading feature of this fur trading scheme, is gain—and that, *of course*, no one consideration of humanity, of policy, or of justice is admitted, so far as these have any relation

to the Indians, about the civilization and improvement of whom, the generous writer has not thought it proper to say *one single word.* This single circumstance is sufficient to detect the texture of his views—& in the exposition which he has thus indirectly made of them, he has given the American people too broad a view of the quantum of that avarice which prompted to the exhibition.

As to the mere matter of trade with the Indians, nobody ever thought the government of the United States prosecuted it from considerations of gain—indeed, the provisions in the laws regarding this trade define its disinterestedness, by fixing the profits dreived from its prosecution, to as much only as shall sustain the capital employed. But one of the objects was, and yet is, to use this commercial intercourse as a channel for the introduction of more important matters. Hence the agents employed at the several trading houses, as I learn from the best authority, are daly instructed in the several points which make up a view of civilized pursuits —and these are enforced upon the Indians by as many means as can be got up for the purpose. Lessons of respect for the government of the United States and for its citizens, are inculcated; and these are sustained by a system of fair and honorable intercourse, conducted by agents who are bound under the twofold obligation of an oath, and and a bond in a penal sum of $10.000, for the slightest infringement on the round of duties which this oath prescribes, and the opportunities of detection in any mal-administration of their trust are afforded in quarterly returns, which are made, as well to the secretary of the treasury, as to the superintendent of Indian trade, and which returns embrace an *entire and detailed transcript of every transaction,*—the *cost* and *sale* of every article, with the prices allowed for all articles taken in barter with the Indians.

Through those factories are vended implements of husbandry. Examples are furnished the Indians in their various uses. Advices are proffered them, and encouragement held out for them to abandon their vagrant propensities, and look to the soil for their support. Their corn and tallow are all received in barter, as well as furs and peltries. The importance of educating their children is enforced, and the schools organised, and now organizing in several places, are pointed to as the nurseries of every valuable acquirement for his children. A spirit of attention to all this has been awakened. Above all, *the sale of spirituous liquor to the Indians, or the bartering it with them in trade, is forbidden.* In a word, every branch of policy that can be pursued has been entered through the United States factories, to lift the Indians into some higher respect for themselves, and to a view of the benevolence of that government which is thus engaged to do them good.

(To be Continued.)

Extracts from letters, from a gentleman on board the United States steam boat Western Engineer.

The latest of June—18th &c. 1819.

By unavoidable delays and the non operation of parts of the steam engine the party were detained at the Garrison near Pittsburgh, until the third of May. They proceeded from Pittsburgh under a national salute from the arsenal. which was returned from the boats, and the cheers of the numerous spectators who had assembled to see them depart.

The first night they came too at Steubenville, the second day passed Charlestown, Va. and fired a salute as is customary at all the towns of note on this river: and on the fourth day stopped at Marietta to procure wood. Here they visited one of the largest ancient fortifications in the Western Country; it covers upwards of sixty acres of ground, has high and regular built walls or embankments, with guarded gate ways on each side; both within and without there are several large mounds, some of which are round and others square. The largest of the round ones is thirty feet in height and surrounded by a ditch and bank.

They arrived at Cincinnati in four days from the time of starting—but were only 73 hours in running 536 miles, with the wind the whole distance ahead.

The party were detained a week at Cincinnati on account of the ill health of Dr. Baldwin. While here they were passed by the 6th and part of the 5th Regiment, in ten large barges with twenty oars each; many of the officers had their wives, and some their sisters with them, all in excellent spirits altogether presenting a very elegant spectacle.

A salute was fired on passing the residence of Gen. Harrison, 20 miles below Cincinnati, in compliment to his past services.

The party arrived at Louisville on the 19th—here commence the Falls of the Ohio, which continue rapid for two miles, the water flowing for that distance over a flat table rock; having a high steam power aided by the velocity of the current, the boat went over beautifully, and with satisfaction to all on board.

Shippingport is situated at the foot of the Rapids where the party remained four days, and then proceeded to Shawanee town. This town was originally settled by the Shawnee nation, but is now wholly occupied by whites; it is badly situated, and requires little penetration to say it can never thrive. The party were detained here two days in effecting some slight alterations and repairs in the boat.

Some miles below this town there is a range of limestone rocks, fronting the river, in a precipice of sixty feet perpendicular, in which there is a large cave, noted for a number of Mammoth bones found in it; the cave is one hundred and sixty feet deep, and has a beautiful arched front. Here the boat ran on a sand bar, and was got off with difficulty by the crew, in the

water, with prises, &c.—Two miles below she grounded a second time, but was got off with less difficulty.

"We entered the Mississippi on Sunday the 30th of May. The Indian name *Missachipi*, or "Farther of Rivers," is certainly not unappropriate. The current runs from 3 to 4 miles per hour, and contains about 1-5 of yellowish mud, which prevents our making use of it as long as we could do without; with all its mud it is considered wholesome water by those residing on its banks; it certainly is better than many of the springs, some of which are very impure, emitting sulphuretted hydrogen, which may be smelt at a quarter of a mile; one of this kind is near St. Louis.

"In the Mississippi game is plenty; we saw deer, turkeys swan, geese and pelicans; but have not found a new bird.

"The scenery on the Ohio, and lower parts of the Mississippi present a sameness throughout, until you ascend as high as Cape Guardian; it then becomes broken, and in some places grand beyond any thing I have ever seen; long and broken precipices of limestone rock, of immense height, extend for miles along the river; some with bare summits, others capped with bushes and trees. As you ascend higher, the country gradually opens into prairies, which continue up to St. Louis, which is situated on an extensive prairie, extending 6 or 8 miles back from the river.

"The rise and fall of the Mississippi is not so great as that of the Ohio and some other of the Western rivers. The Ohio has been known to rise sixty-three feet perpendicular—ten is high for the Mississippi.

The floods of the Ohio become more frequent as the country becomes cleared, those of the Mississippi less.

We have employed a keel boat manned her with twenty men to take up our provisions and presents, which enlarges our party to upwards of forty men—the boat has ascended the Missouri several days before us."

Col. J. Johnson has built five steam boats to carry troops and provisions to the Yellow Stone. Three of them are at Belle Fontaine on the Missouri, waiting the arrival of the other two, which have been detained below by accidents—it is mentioned that one of them had taken fire, in attempting to race the Western Engineer, and was near being destroyed. It is the general opinion in that country, that Col. Johnson will meet with great difficulty, as the smallest of his boats draws six feet, and the Missouri is one of the most difficult rivers to navigate.

It is gratifying to know that the party are all in health (with the exception of Dr. Baldwin, who is recovering slowly) and in fine spirits at the prospect of entering upon the duties of this arduous undertaking.

[*Columbian Advocate.*

FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

Mechanical Genius.—Counsellor Bockman possesses a large

astronomical clock, constructed by the Rev. Pastor Hahn, which not only contains the common division of time, but has likewise divisions of ten, of a hundred, and of a thousand years. The spectator contemplates, with pleasure, the contrasted quick motion of the second hand and the thousand year hand, which turns on a small dial plate, not larger than that of a Parisian watch. The progress of the latter in fifty years is very small, so that its motion is imperceptible. The ten, hundred, and a thousand year hands are not a mere display of the art of the maker; they are of great use—for, on the large dial plate which contains all the lesser, the globes are discribed, and the progress of the stars denoted; so that the hands, by their combining motions, display the variations, positions and appearances of the earth and the heavenly bodies

We saw a watch made by Mr. Auch, of Stautgard, a scholar of the minister Hahn. He is only six and twenty, yet in the opinion of some, he already suspasses his master. This watch contains the division of time, from a second to a century. On the opposite side, on a clouded azure ground, is seen the course of the sun and the moon, with its nodes and eclipses. The artist means to improve this watch, and discribe the course of Venus, as a morning and evening star.

The Choctaw Indans. The missionary establishment among the Cherokees at Brainards having greatly prospered, has encouraged the formation of another at Yellow Bushs, for the instruction of the Choctaws, where a school is already opened, under the care of some humane and pious persons, male and female. We cannot but admire the heroism of these people in taking up their homes in the woods, to associate only with the rude sons of the forest, for the purpose of instructing them in morals, religion and the arts. One of them writes to his friends in New Jersey about the wants of the people under his care, who are bad off for apparel—and he asks "where are the friends of the mission?" We answer, it is not *fasionable* to do a good thing for *home use*, no more than to use home-made goods, though better than the imported—for we see that while these missions to our own poor Indians so much want support, we have various societies, rich in funds, to assist similar esaablishments in other parts of the world. For instance, thers is now before us a list of contributors to the "*foreign* missionary society" of New York, "since the last publication," shewing an aggregate of donations amounting to $1,645 77—which is to be *charitibly* bestowed on *East Indians*, perhaps, or even *Kamschatkadales*, because we have no occasion to instruct any persons nearer home. *Niles.*

"Labor on the Black Sea, at "twenty-five dollars per annum "only, and in Indostan at from "twelve to eighteen dollars per "annum, the laborer in both "countries finding his own bed, "board, and clothing, joined to

"redundancy of soil, will fill our "foreign markets with cotton, "grain and tobacco. It is necessary to examine and consider "the state of things, and the "prospects before us, with an "independent regard to the "whole national interest"

The writer of this letter, by the way, who is a warm friend to Domestic Manufactures, cannot fail to see and acknowledge that no state of things could be more propitious to the prosperity of that interest in our country: in a word, that, under such circumstances, that branch of industry alone can thrive.

N. Intelligencer.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Notwithstanding the diversity of sentiment among professors of Christianity, all concur in admitting the obligations we are under to assemble together for the purpose of public worship. All concur in believing that it is the most solemn act the mind of man can be engaged in, to present itself before the Omnicient Judge—enter into a feeling sensibility of its own weekness or perverseness, and crave a continuence of that grace which has been too often neglected or despised.

And yet upon a serious examination, it will be found, that a remarkable degree of apathy prevails in relation to the manner of performing this important duty. No sectarian reflections are intended in these remarks. There are I apprehend, in every society, those who offer up to the Divine Being, pure and heartfelt devotion; and there also in every society, those who suffer their religious exercise to dwindle down into mere formality.

On a subject so important, every individual should strictly scrutinize the feelings and motives by which he is actuated in attending religious meetings. The result of such an investigation no doubt would be various in different persons, and very probably, such as the individuals themselves had not anticipated.

It is not to display the attractions of an accomplished person, set off to the greatest advantage by dress—It is not to preserve the character of religious worth,——— nor to pass the routine of form, according to our respective creeds ——— that we should give our attendance on these occasions———If we merely amuse ourselves, or gain a reputation among men, and leave the primary object neglected, what will it all avail us?

It is not enough to lend an attentive ear to a minister nor join in vocal anthems, prepared by pious persons, nor sit together in silence.

It is necessary that we should feel a dependence upon God, and an awful responsibility to *him* from whom we have received the blessings we have already enjoyed, and to whom we look for those we yet hope for. It is necessary that we should examine the bent of our own minds, and become acquainted with ourselves as we really are.

How important the duties we owe! There are duties we owe as social beings, and as religious agents—the im-

intercourse between man and man, envolves important duties. How interesting are the obligations we owe to those who are placed under our care—and those who are connected with us by the tenderest ties—whose happiness is interwoven with our own! How influential is our example, and the very temper of our minds, over our companions, our children and friends! there duties we owe to ourselves, and there are duties we owe to God. How forcible, then, are the calls upon our attention for seriousness and solemn introversion. And how tender the sensibility that is sometimes raised in the humble mind, when impressed with the awfulness of its charge, it looks to Omnipotence for aid, and receives the assurance that "his arm of preservation is not withdrawn nor the counsels of his wisdom withheld."

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

I have frequently observed, of late, in some of the most respectable eastern papers, a good deal said about the advantages which Pennsylvania possesses over Ohio, from which I conclude that some of the gentry in that quarter are rather uneasy on the score of western emigration. I have been amused with tales of the fever" in Ohio, and "long rye straws" in Pennsylva. and pleasant rides, and pretty cottages for Bankrupt merchants to retire to. &c.

We too have pretty cottages, and rather more of them than sufficient to accommodate *our* Bankrupts.——

Altho the majestic forests have but recently bowed before the strong arm of industry, we have handsome seats, fine farms, and enchanting prospects we have towns and villages enlivened with the operations of commerce and the merchanic arts, and we have manufactures that would not be beneath the dignity of Pennsylvania herself. But some body in Ohio has said something about "*the fever*" We do not pretend to be without sickness. Human nature must be human nature every where, subject to decay, and obnoxious to disease. But it is a fact that some of us do not know a great deal about disease. When cases do not occur very often we learn but little of distinctions, and whether the pulse beats 100 or 45, whether there is local inflamation or not, still some of us will call it *the fever* as the only appropriate term we are acquainted with.

But when we enter into an enquiry of the comparative advantages of the eastern and western Country, some important considerations are to be brought into view.

Hitherto the Atlantic States have had the advantage in point of trade, on account of the facilities of foreign commerce while the western Country had the advantage in point of fertility of soil, especially when prices were taken into consideration.

But important changes have taken place in the commercial world, the effects of which are probably not yet completely developed. While Europe was envolved in wars, and a large proportion of the cultivators of the soil were emyloped in arms, the American produce was in demand—and American shipping had employment by all parties. Wealth flowed into the seaports, and this state of things continued so long, that no one seemed to anticipate the effects to be produced by the pacification of Europe—But now, that rigid teacher, experience, has informed us that America must be a manufacturing nation, that the soil of Europe will supply the necessaries of life for its population, and the American farmer must find a market for his produce at *home*.

But how will these changes operate on the Eastern and Western sections of our country? The answer is obvious. They will go far towards equalizing the advantages of trade—The seaports will not possess those superior advantages over the interior which they have done. That part of the [illegible]

the eastern states which has been dependent on an unnatural state of commerce, and that advance of property dependent on the same cause, must go *down*. And it will not require much penetration to discover that the distress produced by this reverse must be great, but how great, it will be difficult to calculate.

Look to the western Country,—we have no overgrown towns built on foreign commerce—Respectable little manufactories have sprung up in almost every direction, and the farmer can obtain a price almost at his door, very nearly or quite equal to what can be obtained in the seaports.

We are in the way to improvement in the manufacturing line; and we have the advantage of the fertility of our soil; while our eastern neighbours must witness the wreck of fortunes before they can enjoy the comforts of a natural and permanent state of things.

J.P.

Acquisition of languages.

At a meeting of the Shropshire Auxiliary Bible Soctety, Archdeacon Corbett, in a speech delivered on that occasion, drew a parallel between Samuel Lee, one of the preachers, and the admiral Crichton, From the rev. gentleman's statement, it appears, that Mr. Lee had merely the education of a village school, (where he was born, about six miles from Shrewbury,) viz. reading, writing and arithmetic; that he left school at 12 years of age, to learn the trade of a carpenter and builder. While thus employed, he became, selftaught, a Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan scholar. These languages he acquired in six years, at the hours during which he was relieved from manual labour. Since that period, Mr. Lee has had more assistance, and is now, in addition to the tongues we have mentioned, familiar with Arabic & Persian, Hindostane, French, Italian, Ethiopia, Coptic, Malay, Sanscrit, and Bengalee,—in all, *seventeen languages in fourteen years.*

W. Record.

Something New under the Sun.

Extract of a letter from New York under date 27th ult.

"A considerable quantity of wheat has recently been imported at the eastward from the mediterranean—it is, to be sure, not first quality, but will probably make fine flour—there are upwards of 5000 bushels in one parcel, a part of which has been sent here and sold for 50 cts!—That wheat should be brought from Europe to this country is certainly surprising, and speaks a language that cannot be misunderstood."

American Watchman.

CAVEAT EMPTOR.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Sir: Your paper of the 4th inst. contains "information respecting a Silver Mine somewhere in the neighborhood of Baltimore." The informant closes his flattering description of the locality of this mine with the assertion, that "some of this ore has been sent to the mint at Philadelphia, and it is said would yield 75 per cent." Now, sir, you may be assured that no specimen of such ore has ever been assayed or be

ceived at the mint: and, therfore, the *existence* of this pretended valuable discovery must rest on some other evidence.

An Officer of the Mint.

BANK OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

A report is in circulation that the Bank of Mountpleasant has again suspended specie payments.——The public may be assured that this report is without foundation: and must have originated with some person who was actuated by sinister motives. *Ed.*

ANECDOTE.

One of the Osage Indians who was on a visit to Washington City a few years ago, being in Baltimore, was shewn every thing in the latter city that it was supposed could intrerest the attention of one of the native lords of the forest. Among other things his guide conducted him to see the gaol. After viewing it with attention, he exclaimed "*What dat?*" the reply was, "The gaol." Indian—"What's gaol?" His guide answered, "A place to put Indians in, who don't pay the skins they owe," (skins being the medium of exchange, or symbol of wealth among the North American savages.) Having viewed it for some time with astonishment, the untutored child of nature gave this reply. worthy of a Socrates, a Plato, a Rochefaucault, or a Franklin—"*Injun can na catch skin dere,*"—

Aurora.

AIR JACKET.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles Kendal, made an experiment on the Thames of the efficacy of his Air Jacket or Life Preserver, which completely succeeded. He went from Southwark bridge through London bridge with great ease, and on to the London docks in twenty minutes, walking upright in the water, he and his man all the way.

London Paper.

ST. LOUIS, MO. JUNE 30.

Sans Neif, a chief, and one of the principal counsellors of the Great Osage tribe, arrived here a few days ago on an embassy from his nation to the President, to lay before his excellency, on his arrival there, the difficulties which at present exist between them and the government, and its officers, &c. &c.

RICHMOND, VA AUG. 9.

The heat for the last three days has been intense. On Sunday, in a passage on Shockoe Hill the thermometer was at 96. the drought still rages.

COPPER & TIN FACTORY.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public and his customers in general, that he has discontinued manufacturing Copper and Tin in Steubenville, and has opened shop in Mountpleasant in the house formerly occupied by David Eyres, where he expects he can accommodate all those that will give him their custom: has on hand a good assortment of good Copper and Tin

ware, of all kinds, of the first quality, which he will sell lower for Cash or good country produce than has been sold for a long time past.

The highest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter, in trade.

GEORGE GIBBONS,

Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 26 1819 n46 8t.

☞ I was pleased to learn that one reason with G. Gibbons, in removing from Steubenville, was, that the principal business there, in his line, was for distilleries—He now solicits employment in articles of another discription, and I wish him success. [Ed.

SALT!

The subscriber will sell salt for

PLATT'S PAPER,

And all the Banks of Cincinnati.

ROBERT RICHIE, Jr.

Smithfield, 7 mo. 31, 1819—n20 3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership, hitherto existing between the subscribers in the practice of medicine, under the firm of HAMILTON & ATWATER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to come forward within three months from this date, and make payment, give their due bills, or make other satisfactory arrangements for closing their respective accounts.

WM. HAMILTON.
EBENR. ATWATER,

Mountpleasant 10th. Aug. 1819.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having practiced medicine in connection with DR. Ebenr. Atwater for the term of one year last past, and having daily an opportunity of making myself acquainted with his knowledge & skill in his profession, with much pleasure I can recommend him to the public, as well qualified for the practice of the Healing Art, & also, as unremitting in his attention to those patients entrusted to his care. He is also a man of the strictest integrity, and supports an unblemished character.

He being desirous of continuing the practice of medicine in this place, his character I consider a sufficient guarantee that he will render general satisfaction to his patrons.

WM. HAMILTON.

TERMS.

The PHILANTHROPIST is published weekly at $3 per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter time than one year, and no subscriber at liberty to discontinue till all arrearages are paid.

A failure on the part of subscribers to give notice of their intentions to have the paper discontinued, previous to the termination of their year, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Agents will be allowed ten percent for receiving subscriptions and collecting and transmitting the money*

*** All communications addressed to the Editor, on subjects in which the writer is concerned, must be postpaid.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *Office.*